

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2018-19

ENGLISH

Class – IX

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M. : 80

Date – 16.02.2019 (Saturday)

Name of the student _____ Section _____

General Instructions-

- This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C.
- Section – A Reading 20 marks
- Section – B Writing and Grammar 30 marks
- Section – C Literature 30 marks
- All the sections are compulsory.
- All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION – A (Reading – 20 marks)

Q.1 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (8)

1. The first written public examinations were introduced over 1400 years ago with the establishment of the imperial examination system in 606 AD in China. By the middle of the 19th century, competitive examinations had been introduced in Britain and India to select government officials. Public examination in schools have a shorter but still considerable history.
2. At present, the examination systems in India are characterised by heterogeneity. They differ in their vintage, organisational design, financial stability, autonomy, organisational culture and credibility. For instance, the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is unique in conducting exams through the distance mode; the Indian School Certificate Examination confines itself only to private schools; and the West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education is for Islamic educational institutions only. The Amrik Singh Report (1997) on reorganising boards wondered, 'Can there also be a system whereby it becomes possible to grade and categorise the boards in respect of how efficiently and honestly examinations are organised?'
3. To do so, a set of parameters was chosen to measure effectiveness, transparency and economic efficiency of the functioning of these organisations. These parameters include indicators like cost incurred per student, fees charged per student, number of examinees per employee and number of affiliated schools per employee. The functioning of a total of 20 boards was analysed in terms of 18 performance indicators in 2005. The data collected from the states shows that most boards have an operating surplus. The CBSE, along with the Maharashtra board, seem to fare the best.
4. Another important measure of effectiveness of the functioning of the boards is the time taken for declaration of examination results. It was found that this ranged from a mere 26 days in the case of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board in 2005 to 48 days for class X in neighbouring Maharashtra. The Supreme Court has recently issued directions that results should be declared within 45 days from the end of examinations. In 2005, 10 of the 20 boards, which provided this information, could not declare results within 45 days.

- a) When were the first written public examinations introduced?
- b) Mention two features of the examination system in our country.
- c) What conclusion did the Amrik Singh Report bring forth?
- d) Which boards seem to fare the best in terms of operating surplus?
- e) Mention the directions issued by the Supreme Court.
- f) Give one feature of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).
- g) The examinations are characterised by _____
- h) West Bengal Board of Madarsa Education is for _____ institutions only.

Q.2 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (12)

i. We must realise that water, which is generally taken for granted, might be the most precious commodity in future if we do not mend our ways in the present. There can't be a safe tomorrow if we are not ready to act today. It becomes one of our prime responsibilities to save our precious water supplies. In our daily chores, we might have observed that we ourselves forget to turn off the tap early in the morning when we go to freshen ourselves up. We, at the moment, do not realise that our carelessness might be one of the reasons for the water crisis for the future generation. "Many a drop makes an ocean." Our small efforts can contribute to the conservation of the water in one or the other way. Each one of us has the ability to make a difference.

ii. The ground water supply is reducing over time. Due to lack of irrigation supplies, or the mismanagement of water in India, the farmers over-extract water, which is thought to be one of the shocking facts that affects the health of the cultivable agricultural lands. It is essential to adopt several water conservation techniques. It is necessary to launch several intensive awareness campaigns regarding the importance of water and its conservation so that it can make people aware about wise management of the water supply. The unwise use of water is not the only problem for the water crisis, but the pollution of the water resources is also a considerable fact, which is the reason for the deterioration of water. So, water should be meticulously harnessed and carefully conserved.

iii. Installation of a water meter can help you save water. Growing grass appropriately outside your house or a lawn can be helpful. Keeping your water supplying taps and showers tight and repairing the water leakage can contribute to the conservation of water. Collect water for reuse anytime you are running the water. Simply run it into a bucket, watering can, or pitcher. Several plans, policies and promises are made by the government, several announcements are made in the electronic media but the problem is still the same because we do not make sincere efforts.

- a) What is the writer's major concern in this passage? (2)
- b) How do farmers affect the health of the agricultural land? (2)
- c) How can water be meticulously harnessed and conserved? (2)
- d) Give some effective measures to conserve water. (2)
- e) Which word in the first paragraph means the same as 'valuable'? (1)
- f) Find a word in the second paragraph which means the same as 'emergency'. (1)
- g) Which word in the second paragraph means the same as 'to begin something'? (1)
- h) The word in the third paragraph which means 'genuine' is _____. (1)

Section - B (Writing & Grammar – 30 marks)

- Q.3** You had the most difficult examination today, but you did it easily and are happy about it. **Write a diary entry** about it in about **100-120 words**. Remember to mention the subject and the initial anxiety you had felt prior to the paper. **(8)**

OR

Write an article for your school magazine about ‘The Problems and Stress faced by the Teenagers’.

- Q.4** **Write a story** in about **150-200 words** with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it. **(10)**

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she

OR

Write a story in about **150-200 words** making use of the given outlines.

A house near Ganges father goes to another village son in charge of the house the river in flood water everywhere mother and sister in danger a boat near the house saves the family.

- Q.5** **Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words.** **(4)**

Rain (a) _____ as a welcome relief (b) _____ the heat and dust of the summer. Rain is (c) _____ wonderful gift of nature to all mankind. If there (d) _____ no rains, all the vegetation will wither away.

- Q.6** **The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write only the incorrect word and the correction suggested in your answer sheet.** **(4)**

	incorrect	correct
A young boy steals some money from his	steals	stole
master’s shop. The master is furious	a) _____	_____
and called a police. They started	b) _____	_____
searching an whole staff. The young	c) _____	_____
boy get nervous and tried to give an	d) _____	_____
explanation of the money he had.		

- Q.7** **Rearrange the following word clusters to make meaningful sentences.** **(4)**

- a) blood / school / a / was / our / last / camp / organised / in / donation / week
- b) organised / with / was / it / in / India / of / collaboration / Red / Society / cross / the
- c) all / their / blood / principal / the / almost / teachers / donated / including / the
- d) was / accomplished / it / a mission

Section – C (Literature & Extended Reading - 30 marks)

- Q.8** **Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow.** **(1×4=4)**

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.

- a) What does the poet want us to remember ?
- b) What do we do when we hate our brother ?
- c) What loss do we face in hating our brothers ?
- d) Which word is opposite to 'to favour' ?

OR

Prashant, all of nineteen years, decided to step in as leader of his village, if no one else did. He organized a group of youths and elders to jointly pressurize the merchant once again to part with his rice. This time the delegation succeeded and returned triumphantly, wading through the receding waters with food for the entire shelter.

- a) How was Prashant able to help the people of his village ?
- b) Who helped Prashant in the task of getting rice from the merchant.
- c) The word 'pressurise' in the extract means
- d) Which part of speech is the word 'delegation' ?

Q.9 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (ANY FIVE) (2×5=10)

- a) What superstition had Johnsy developed regarding the falling of the old ivy leaves ?
- b) Bruno once got paralysis. Why ? How was he cured ?
- c) Which incident from 'Reach for the Top' shows that Santosh is an environmentalist ?
- d) Who saved the beggar ? How ?
- e) What confession does the poet make in the beginning of the poem, 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal' ?
- f) Why did Bismillah Khan not go to USA ?

Q.10 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 100-150 words. (8)

- a) The best way to deal with a crisis is not to lose your calm. Discuss with reference to the play 'If I were you'. What trait of Gerrard helped him come out of that difficult situation.
- b) What were the circumstances that forced Kezia to change her opinion about her father ?

Q.11 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 100-150 words. (8)

- a) Justify the title of the story 'A House is not a Home'.
- b) Describe the author's encounter with a nun on a flight.

